I name this very interesting species in honor of Mrs. Geo. Andrews, a lady who has sent me very many interesting shells from Holston river, Tennessee.

NOTICES OF NEW JAPANESE LAND SHELLS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Chloritis perpunctatus n. sp. Shell resembling *C. fragilis* in shape and general appearance, but differing in the very narrow umbilicus, half covered by the dilated columellar margin of the otherwise simple peristome, and by the extremely dense covering of exceedingly short hairs, almost exactly as in *C. pumila* Gude, which differs from *C. perpunctatus* in being imperforate, with a higher spire. Whorls 4, the inner ones flatly coiled, the last slightly and slowly descending. Aperture slightly oblique, broadly lunate. Alt. 8, diam. 13.7 mm. Totsugawa, Yamato, with *C. fragilis* (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 843).

Ganesella sororcula n. sp. Shell narrowly umbilicate, globose-conic; white (fossil), encircled with scarlet bands above and below the periphery, with others variable in occurrence at the suture and within the umbilicus. Smoothish, lightly marked with irregular growth-wrinkles and densely, minutely engraved with spiral striæ. Spire conic, with slightly convex outlines, the apex very obtuse. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, quite convex, the last more or less angular at the periphery, hardly descending in front, moderately convex beneath. Aperture oblique, the outer lip expanded, basal lip narrowly reflexed, columella subvertical, nearly straight, with reflexed, dilated margin.

Alt. 19.5, diam. 20.5 mm. Alt. 17.5, diam. 19 mm.

Kikai-ga-shima, Osumi (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 834).

This species is closely allied to *G. Largillierti*, of Great Riukiu, and *G. Adelinæ*, of Oshima. It is smaller and less conic than either. *G. Adelinæ* has a larger umbilicus, a peripheral band and more whorls. *G. Largillierti*, besides being larger and more conic, wants the crowded spiral lines. It is found fossil with various other land shells, some of which I have already noticed elsewhere.

Ganesella optima n. sp. Shell obliquely perforate, elevated, pyramidal, thin, pale-yellow corneous, whitish above, glossy; lightly marked with oblique growth-wrinkles; faintly, almost imperceptibly striate spirally, but marked with minute whitish lines giving the appearance of spiral striation. Spire straightly pyramidal. Whorls

7½, slightly convex, the last slightly angular at the periphery in front, a little descending to the aperture, convex beneath. Aperture oblique, the peristome thin, everywhere arcuate, narrowly expanded and reflexed, triangularly dilated at the columellar insertion. Alt. 14½ to 15½, diam. 10½ mm.

Suimura, Prov. Awa, Shikoku Island (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 824.)

A charming species, unlike any other Japanese *Ganesella* in its elevated shape.

Macrochlamys cerasina n. sp. Shell perforate, depressed, with low-conic spire, dark-reddish amber colored, brilliantly glossy, with faint growth-lines, no spiral striæ. Whorls 5½, convex, slowly increasing, separated by impressed sutures, the last whorl perceptibly angular at the periphery in front, convex beneath. Aperture slightly oblique, lunate, the lip simple and thin, abruptly dilated and reflexed in a minute triangle at the columellar insertion. Alt. 5.7, diam. 8.6 mm.

Tobishima, Prov. Ugo (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 838).

M. cerasina var. *awaensis* n. v. Shell paler, with lower spire and 6 more closely coiled whorls. Alt. 4.2, diam. 7.8 mm.

Tairinji, Awa, Shikoku Island. Although remote from the preceding geographically, this form seems to me to be too similar for specific separation.

Eulota (*Cœlorus*) *caviconus* n. sp. Shell small, thin, with a large, deep umbilicus, conic above, flattened beneath, reddish-brown, lustreless, the surface roughened by short cuticular processes like adnate hairs, usually in part worn off. Outlines of spire a little convex, the apex obtuse. Whorls about 7½, the earlier a little convex, the later ones flattened; the last whorl acutely carinate at the periphery, abruptly and deeply descending in front, contracted behind the lip. Aperture small, subhorizontal, oblong, the peristome expanded above, reflexed below, the ends approaching. Alt. 4, diam. 6½ mm.

Goto, Uzen (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 815).

This peculiar species is related to *E. cavicollis* Pils., differing in the flattened whorls and carinate periphery.

Mandarina exoptata n. sp. Shell narrowly umbilicate, depressed, biconvex, solid, light brown, the early whorls darker. Surface beautifully sculptured with crowded, spirally engraved, crimped lines, cutting irregular growth-wrinkles, the spirals obsolete immediately around the umbilicus. Spire low conic. Whorls 4½, the first 1¾ or

2 forming the large nepionic shell. Last whorl wide, strongly carinate, a little sunken above and below the median keel, scarcely descending in front, convex beneath. Aperture oblique, wide, the lip obtuse, expanded above and outwardly, reflexed and thickened below. Alt. 14 to 15½, diam. 23 mm.

Hahajima, Ogasawara (Mr. Y. Hirase, no. 805).

An exceedingly distinct species, like a thick *Plectotropis*. It is quite unlike the larger carinate species *Mandarina Pallasiana*.

Microcystina hahajimana n. sp. Shell very minutely perforate or closed, depressed subglobose. Amber colored, translucent, brilliantly glossy, smooth except for some very slight growth-wrinkles. Spire quite convex. Whorls 5, nearly flat, the sutures but lightly impressed, narrowly margined. Last whorl faintly angular in front, convex beneath, impressed in the center. Aperture lunate, the peristome simple and acute; columella thickened above and bluntly toothed. Alt. 4, diam. 6½ mm.

Hahajima, Ogasawara (Bonin Islands). No. 803 of Mr. Hirase's collection.

Genus Hirasea *nov.*

Small disc-shaped or biconvex, perforate shells, pale and of nearly uniform tint, finely rib-striate, the aperture crescentic, the peristome contracted, thickened with a very heavy callus rib within. Type *Hirasea sinuosa*.

This genus belongs apparently to the *Zonitidæ*, or possibly to the *Endodontidæ*. It has some resemblance in the thick lip-rib to *Brazieria* or *Microphyura*, but there is no parietal barrier. The Philippine groups *Pliotropis* and *Glyptoconus* have some similar characters, but they are thin shells with no lip-rib. The species now known may be distinguished as follows:

a. Upper margin of the lip drawn back, the basal margin projecting beyond it. Spire low, composed of 5¾ very narrow and convex whorls, the last angular at the shoulder, very convex beneath, perforate; aperture narrowly crescentic; lip expanded and arched forward in the middle below, retracted at the upper termination. Alt. 2.1, diam. 4.3 mm. Hahajima, Ogasawara (Hirase, no. 802). *H. sinuosa*, n. sp.

*a*¹. Aperture normally oblique, the upper margin projecting forward; form biconvex. Whorls 4¾, with an acute, com-

pressed keel along sutures and at the periphery; subperforate; aperture lunar, oblique, a little contracted; finely rib-striate above and below. Alt. 2, diam. 4 mm. Hahajima (Hirase, no. 801). *H. nesiotica*, n. sp.

A third form was sent from Chichijima, Ogasawara (no. 800), similar to *H. nesiotica*, but much smaller, diam. 3.2 mm., with barely 4 whorls. This may be called *H. chichijimana*. Subsequently some five additional new species from Hahajima have been received.

GENERAL NOTES.

Helix aspersa Increasing in California.—Complaints are being made that the spotted snail, *Helix aspersa*, is becoming too common in the gardens of San José, Oakland and Los Angeles, California, and that it is injuring many flowers and vegetables. This species was introduced into California from Europe many years ago, presumably by a Frenchman who considered it a choice delicacy for his table. For a long time the snails were confined to a small plot of ground in the city of San José, but of late they have evidently resolved upon a "policy of expansion," and are spreading rapidly and are liable to cause serious mischief. It is to be hoped that Californians will cultivate the French taste and thus turn the tables on the molluscan invaders.—Josiah Keep.

Truncatella subcylindrica Linnæus.

This species has been credited to the West Indies by various writers, even to the present time, although Linnæus and all the early English authors gave it as a species of Europe. Dall and Simpson, in their Mollusca of Porto Rico, 1901, Bull. Fish Commission, p. 436, give its range as "Porto Rico; adventitious in England; common in Florida and many localities in the West Indies."

The Linnæan species is in fact a common European shell, occurring as far north as England; thinner, more transparent, and typically smoother, than any Antillean *Truncatella*. It is commonly found in older collections under the name *T. montagui*, and is probably not specifically distinct from *T. truncatula* Drap. The "*T. subcylindrica* Gray" of Binney's Terr. Moll. iv, and Land and F. W.